THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

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☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

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The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice o the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (near. ly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in he several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Cuiley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

ap24-1m Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Anthony Zimmers, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE K. ZIMMERS, Bedford tp.,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Bedford bor.

May 22, 1863—6ts.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Nancy T. Black, late of Bloody Run borough, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BENDER, Ex'r.

May 22, 1863—6ts

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3060

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1863. VOL. 6, NO 44.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less $1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 25

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
Two squares	4 00	5 00	9 00
Three squares	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	5 00	9 00	15 00
½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 00
¾ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors' notices $1.50, if under 10 lines, $2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estrays, $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Select Poetry.

From the Evening Journal.

LINES

ADDRESSED TO THE CLERGY.

BY J. J. L.

Ye Pulpit men profess to preach,
The Gospel of our God,
Know ye, yourselves have brought on us
The vengeance of his rod.

Repent and preach what you should teach;
Then God will hear and bless;
Make this your rule, be no clique's tool,
But Gospel truth impress.

To war and fight in bloody strife
Is not the Christian's part;
Then ever make the golden rule
The counsel of your heart.

Let this commandment be your guide,
Thy neighbor love as self;
From proud ambition keep afar,
Your thoughts keep free from pelf.

And when you in Convention meet
To settle Church affair,
Be sure and keep the Devil out
Before you kneel in pray'r.

One other rule I pray observe,
Keep free from State affairs,
Except when you are called upon
To offer up peace prayers.

O! may these rules engraven be
On each and every heart,
May love unite your hearts aright
And you the truth impart.

Philadelphia, May, 1863.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

The People of New York Speak Out For Free Speech, Free Press and Personal Rights.

IMMENSE DEMONSTRATIONS.

On Saturday evening week, a very large meeting was held at Albany, the capitol of the State of New York, to denounce the arbitrary arrest of Mr. Vallandigham.—The resolutions adopted point to the devotion shown by the Democrats during two years of civil war, and express a determination to devote their energies to the cause of the Union; denounce the assumption of military power in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham; assert the right of free discussion. They say that in the election of Mr. Seymour the people condemned the system of arbitrary arrests, and call upon the President to restore Mr. Vallandigham to liberty. They direct a copy of the resolutions to be sent to the President, with the assurance of the desire of the meeting to support the government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion.

Gov. Seymour was invited to be one of the speakers at the meeting, but could not attend, and therefore sent the following manly letter.:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16.

I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen and furtively bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offense against law, but for the disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the government, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our property, will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while constitutional guarantees will be broken down.

Even now the Governors and courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait the deepest anxiety the decisions of the administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasure. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than one half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with the most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The people of the whole Union will thank Gov. Seymour for this noble stand in behalf of civil liberty. They will rejoice to witness in his utterances on so grave a question, the evidences that our institutions have, in him, an eloquent and able advocate. We trust and pray that the Washington Government may not consummate this act of madness and of folly, by its official approval.

Conscription Regulations to be Strictly Observed.

From the Phila. Sunday Dispatch, (Abolition.)

The provost marshals have nearly all been selected, and Colonel Fry, the Provost Marshal General, has prepared and issued the "regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General," as approved by the President, who orders "that they be strictly observed." There are one hundred and and thirty-one separate regulations of the army, and full directions for filling up the thirty-nine printed forms of blank returns, &c.

NO DEMOCRATS TO FILL THE OFFICES.

Each provost marshal has jurisdiction over a Congressional district. He may appoint two deputies, or more, if necessary, at salaries of not more than $100 per month each; four special officers for detecting and arresting spies or deserters, at from $10 to $65 per month each, depending on their usefulness; enrolling officers, at not exceeding $3 per diem for the time actually employed; and special guards for deserters, at not more than $1 per diem, besides their actual expenses. All these appointments are to be made subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General here, who will unquestionably be *guided by the Representative in Congress from the district, if a republican—if not, by prominent politicians.*

GENTLEMEN TO BE STRIPPED NAKED OR PAY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Those who neither wish to "fight or pay," but hope to avoid being drafted by obtaining a medical certificate from their family physician, will find themselves mistaken.—All those who plead exemption on account of bodily infirmities or disease must go before the regular authorities, and the regulations prescribe that men are to be "examined, *stripped*, in the day time, in the presence of the board of enrollment, and in a room well lighted and sufficiently large for the drafted man to walk about and exercise his limbs, which he must be required to do briskly."

Now many a man will fork over his $300 rather than be thus trotted about naked before four or five other men, who will sit in judgment on him as the famed Council of Ten of the Sons of Malta used to examine the candidates for initiation into that respectable order. A list of fifty-five diseases and infirmities is published as "those which disqualify for military service," and for which only drafted men are to be rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service.

What is the Object.

Democrats in this community—yes old men who have contributed liberally of their wealth for the support of the Government in its hour of trial—who have been untiring in their efforts to induce men to enlist in the army—who have shown their patriotism and love of country by sending their own sons to the battle field, are now denounced as Copperheads, rebel sympathizers and traitors. Who are the authors of these denunciations—and what is the object? Did they emanate from the more respectable portion of the Republican party, whose sons and relatives are in the battle field assisting to fight the battles of the country, we might be at a loss to know the design. But when we find that such epithets are generally made use of and applied by men who have neither contributed men or money for the suppression of the rebellion—many of them being young, able bodied men, who remain at their peaceful homes, their real object is presented in a form which cannot be easily misunderstood. These men are not friends of their country—neither are they laboring for the purpose of bringing the rebellion to a close and restoring peace throughout the land. They have a different object in view.—They despise the Union—would spit on the Constitution, and are laboring unceasingly for the downfall or overthrow of both. Knowing the evil inclinations of their own hearts, they are fearful that they may be suspected by others—hence, they stigmatize loyal men as traitors for the double purpose of throwing suspicion off their own shoulders, and creating strife and discord at home, which they hope will eventually culminate in bloodshed and thus result in the accomplishment of all their hellish designs.

Reader, we entreat you if you love your country—if you wish not to see both North and South drenched in the blood of your fellow men, trust not the man who can see Copperheads and traitors in all sections of the country. Such men are not laboring for unity of sentiment in the North—they wish to produce strife and discord, and if possible, bring about war throughout the land. If there are disloyal men in our midst, why not arraign them before the proper tribunal, test the charges preferred against them, and if found guilty, let them "atone to the offended law!" The man, who, on a fair trial, may be found guilty of treason to his country, will find no word of sympathy from us. But, on the contrary, we will insist that the severest punishment which the law will admit of shall be inflicted upon him. We protest, however, against self-constituted judges deciding as to the loyalty of any man or set of men, and denouncing those as traitors who are more loyal than themselves. Even if we had traitors in our midst, such a course would not tend to make any improvement on their loyalty, or remove them from among us. It is not, we repeat, the object of those who engage in such denunciations to produce unity of sentiment among the northern masses—they are sowing the seeds of discord and hope to reap the reward of blood. —*Carlisle Democrat.*

☞The rank and fashion may be all very fine in times of peace, but rank and file must have precedence of them in time of war.

Vallandigham and Greeley.

The *Evening Post* is of opinion that Mr. Vallandigham cannot appeal to history for his vindication. It cites his votes in Congress to prove that he has opposed the war from the start, and argues therefrom that he will figure in our future records as little less infamous than Benedict Arnold. Unfortunately for the *Post's* argument it proves too much. Mere opposition to a war has never yet rendered a man infamous; if it had, Mr. Bryant, Minister Corwin, the President himself, and all the leaders of the Whig party, could not be deemed honorable or patriotic men, because they opposed the Mexican war with unexampled partisan bitterness. Mr. Vallandigham's position is the same as that held by Col. Seymour, of Connecticut. He desires a restoration of the Union as much as any man in the country but he does not think it possible to do it by war. He believes the blood shed and money spent is in vain, and that peace alone can bring about reunion. In this position we believe he is mistaken, but if the South should gain its independence, and all our efforts in the field come to naught, history will certainly give him credit for more sagacity than all the other living leaders of public opinion at the North.

It should be remembered that Mr. Vallandigham has on no occasion advocated the right of secession. He has repeatedly denied that any such legal right existed. Now, if he is infamous, who has always consistently opposed disunion, and who differs from the rest of us only as to the methods by which the North & South can be brought together, what are we to say of leading members of the Republican party who have openly advocated the right of secession? Take, for instance, the following from the editorials of Mr. Horace Greeley, of the N. York *Tribune:*

From the Tribune of Nov. 9, 1860.

If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on the letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. * * * We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter. Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets.

From the Tribune, Nov. 26, 1860.

If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peaceably from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.

From the Tribune. Dec. 17, 1860.

If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Union in 1861.

From the Tribune, Feb. 23, 1860.

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.

If Vallandigham, the Unionist, is to be compared to Benedict Arnold, will the *Post* be good enough to let us know whom Greeley, the secessionist and disunionist, is to be compared to?—*N. Y. World.*

Optimism of Seward.

Blackwood is very amusing on Mr. Seward. A wicked writer strings together the following extracts from his dispatches:

On February 19, 1862, he writes to Mr. Adams: "I was just about instructing you how to answer the querulous complaints in Parliament which you have anticipated, the chief of which is the assumed incompetency of government to suppress the insurrection. But a very shrewd observer, a loyal and, at present, exiled Virginian, fell in at the moment and expressed to me the opinion that the end of the war is in sight; that there will be a short and rapid series of successes over a disheartened conspiracy, and then all will be over."

"March 15: The financial and moral, as well as the physical elements of the insurrection seem to be rapidly approaching exhaustion."

"On the 25th of March it seems impossible to the sanguine Secretary that the organization of the insurgents can be longer maintained."

On the 15th of April he tells Mr. Dayton: "A few days will probably complete the opening of the Mississippi river, and restore to the country that national outlet of the great granary of America which disunion in its madness has temporarily attempted to obstruct, in violation not more of political laws than of the ordinances of nature."

"22d April: We have reason to expect Savannah to come into our possession within the next ten days."

"5th May: We shall have peace and union in a very few months, let France and Great Britain do what they may."

On the 10th of May he wrote: "Less than a year will witness the dissolution of all the armies; the iron-clad navy will rest idly in our ports; taxes will immediately decrease; and new States will be coming into the Confederacy, bringing rich contributions to the relief and comfort of mankind."

"On June 2d: The war in the Mississippi Valley may be deemed virtually ended."

On the 10th of June he says: "The reduction of Vicksburg, the possession of Chatanooga and the capture of Richmond would close the civil war with complete success. All these three enterprises are going forward. The two former will, we think, be effected within the next ten days."

Add to this Seward's memorable "ninety days" peace prophecy, and Greeley's promise of nine hundred thousand emancipated recruits, and Gov. Andrew's unrealized black army project, and Hooker's promised annihilation of Lee, and we shall see how often "Hope has told a flattering tale."

Have We a Central Despotism?

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

"My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York; and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England in her dominions, do as much?"

The above dispatch has been denied by the Administration organs, and the editor of the *Lancaster Express* being offended at its use by Hon. Geo. Sanderson, in a speech before the Philadelphia Central Democratic Club, wrote to the State Department for information as to the truth. He received, in reply, a copy of the voluminous correspondence of the Hon. William Henry, containing all his lachrymose epistolary nonsense, addressed to our different ministers abroad, the burthen of which is a continual complaint against England and France for granting the Southern States "belligerent rights," accompanied by a note from one Geo. E. Baker, saying that the whole correspondence is sent that he may satisfy himself of the fact, that the language is *not* to be found in the Hon. Secretary's correspondence. Upon the receipt of this left handed denial, in perfect keeping with the miserable trickery of Seward ever since he entered public life, and exhibited to the utter disgust of all Europe, since his advent to his present position of Minister of State, the editor of this Abolition paper called upon Mr. Sanderson for a denial of the "*base charge.*"—How contemptible Mr. Seward, and Mr. Baker and the Abolition *Express* must now feel, on learning that the language is contained in an official dispatch of Lord Lyons to Earl Russell, detailing a conversation with Mr. Seward, dated November 14, 1861, published in the Parliamentary Blue Book, and copied into the New York *Times*, (Seward organ), of March 1st, 1863.

The $300 Exemption Clause.

There is a conflict at Washington respecting the interpretation of the $300 clause in the National Enrollment Act. The Secretary of War has announced that he had concluded to construe the clause to be permissive and not mandatory upon him, and should ignore it. On the other hand Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, deems the act mandatory upon the Secretary; and it is not improbable, in view of its exceeding importance, that the question may yet be referred to the Attorney General. Possibly, either in lieu of such reference or in addition to it, the several members of the Cabinet may be called upon to lay their opinions in writing before the President.

It is understood that the views of the Attorney General are diametrically opposed to those entertained by the Secretary of War, and that he holds that the law obliges the Secretary to fix a sum, by the payment of which, to properly appointed persons, the drafted man may discharge himself. The eventual determination of the Government, under these circumstances, is, of course, a matter of uncertainty.

The Sentence Upon Vallandigham.

The New York *Sun* says: "If this sentence is carried out, it will be in defiance of the opinions of the great mass of American people.—No government in Europe would dare to resist so strong an expression of public sentiment, as the proceedings against Mr. Vallandigham have thus far elicited. We cannot believe that the President and the administration can be so criminally indifferent to the signs of the times.—The Union can survive the assaults of all the armed and disarmed Vallandighams of the South and North, but it cannot long exist without free speech and trial by jury."

"Nobody Hurt."

An exchange collects the following data:—It is estimated that from the commencement of the war 53,874 Federals have been killed, 117,029 wounded, 74,218 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds; that 50,893 Confederates have been killed, 119,615 wounded, 52,169 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds.

This of course does not include the loss in any of the late battles, the last massacre at Fredericksburg or the recent fights on the Mississippi. What says Chandler to the "bloodletting" so far?

Power of Gentleness.

No bad man is ever brought to repentance by angry words—by bitter, scornful reproaches.—He fortifies himself against reproof, and hurls back foul charges in the face of his accuser.—Yet guilty and hardened as he seems, he has a heart in his bosom, and may be melted to tears by a gentle voice. Whoso therefore, can restrain his disposition to blame and find fault, and can bring himself down to a fallen brother, will soon find a way to better feelings within. Pity and patience are the two keys that unlock the human heart. They who have been the most successful laborers among the poor and vicious are the most forbearing. Said the celebrated St. Vincent de Paul, "If it has pleased Heaven to employ the most miserable of men for the conversion of some souls, they have themselves confessed that it was by the patience and sympathy which he had for them. Even the convicts, among whom I have lived, can be gained in no other way. When I have kissed their chains, and showed compassion for their distress, and keen sensibility for their disgrace, *then* have they listened to me, and placed themselves in the way of salvation."

A Frightened Contraband.

A letter received from an Army correspondent on the Rappahannock relates the following camp incident:

An amusing incident occurred in camp a night or two since. A portly young contraband, from Charleston, S. C., who escaped from his rebel master at Antietam, and was for awhile quartered subsequently in Washington, was engaged by one of our junior staff officers, as his body servant, and brought down here to his quarters to attend him. It chanced that the officer had served his country gallantly at Sharpsburg, where he lost a leg, below the knee, the absence of which had been made up by an artificial limb, which the captain wore with so easy a grace that few persons who met him suspected his misfortune—his sable attendant being among the blissful ignorant as to the existence of the fact.

The captain had been "out to dine," and returned in excited spirits to his tent. Upon retiring, he called his darkey servant to assist him in pulling off his riding boots.

"Now, Jimmy, look sharp," said the captain. "I'm a little—ic—flimsy, t'night. Look sharp, an'—ic—pull steady."

"Ise allers keerful, cap'n," says Jimmy, drawing off one long wet boot, with considerable difficulty, and standing it aside.

"Now mind your eye—Jim! The other—ic—is a little tight," and black Jimmy chuckled and showed his shining ivory, as he reflected, perhaps, that his master was quite as "tight" as he deemed his boots to be.

"Easy, now—that's it. Pull away!" continued the captain good-naturedly, and enjoying the prospective joke, while he loosened the straps about his waist which held his cork leg up—"*now* you've got it! Yip—there you are! Oh, lord, oh, lord! oh, *lord!*" screamed the captain, as contraband, cork-leg, riding-boot, and ligatures tumbled across the tent, in a heap, and the one legged officer fell back on his pallet, convulsed with spasmodic laughter. At this moment the door opened, and a lieutenant entered.

"G'way fum me—g'way fum me—lem me be! Lemme be! I ain't done nuffin," yelled the contraband, lustily, and rushing to the door, really *supposing that he had pulled his master's leg clean off.* "Lemme go! I didn't do nuffin—g,way! g'way. And Jimmy put for the woods in his desperation, since which he hasn't been seen or heard from, though his captain has diligently sought for him far and near. Jimmy was a good servant, but we never before were treated to a sight of a thoroughly frightened contraband. There is little doubt the darkey is running yet.—*Boston Transcript.*

Yankee Bathing.

Kendall, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, relates the following which occurred in his presence some time ago, at Baden Baden, in Germany:

At this junction we were joined by an English party, when the subject matter brought under discussion was bathing.

"I take a cold sponge, bathe every morning when at home," said John Bull.

"So do I," retorted the Yankee.

"Winter and Summer," continued the Englishman.

"My system exactly," responded the Yankee.

"Is your weather and water cold?" queried John Bull.

"Right chilly," continued Brother Jonathan.

"How cold?" inquired John.

"So cold that the water all freezes as I pour it down my back, and rattles upon the floor in the shape of hail!" responded the Yankee, with the same cunning twinkle of the eye. "Were you in the next room to me in America," he continued, "and could hear me as I am taking my sponge bath of a cold winter's morning you would think I was pouring dried beans down my back."

The Englishman shrugged his shoulders as with a chill, and marveled.

THE "CHUCKLEHEADS!"—A correspondent suggests that those who call Democrats Copperheads are very properly entitled to the sobriquet of "Chuckleheads," from their blunders and imbecility in the prosecution of the war. The Copperhead may be a very venomous animal, but the Chucklehead, by his ignorance and pretension, would sacrifice an army, a country and a Government, rather than give up a theory which time and experience had demonstrated to be false and ruinous.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

COOL.—By a steamboat explosion on a Western river a passenger was thrown unhurt into the water, and at once busily struck out for the shore blowing like a porpoise the while. He reached the bank almost exhausted, and was caught by a bystander and drawn out panting.

Well, old fellow, said his friend, you had a hard time, eh?

Yes. Yes, pre-pretty hard, considerin. Wasn't doin it for myself, though; was a workin' for one of them insurance companies, in New York. Got a policy on my life and I want to save them. I didn't care.

☞A jeweler tells us a good story about the wife of a shoddy gentleman—suddenly raised from poverty to affluence—who was spending a good deal of money for ornaments in the jewelry line. The jeweler had sold the women a diamond ring of great value, but observing, as she tried to force it over a remarkably red and knotty finger, that the ring was a trifle to small he said she had better take a larger one. "No matter," replied the complacent *parvenu*, with amusing *naivete*, "this will do—I don't expect my hands will be so large after a little while."

☞Abolition tracts—*Contracts.*

Abolition sense—*License.*

Abolition joy—*Lovejoy.*

A hard lot for Republicans—*Ballot.*

The Republicans wish to suspend the Constitution for fear it will suspend them.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : JUNE 5, 1863.

Delegate Elections.

Pursuant to rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at their regular meeting held in February, 1856, which rules are now in force, the Democratic Vigilance Committees of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give written notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 20th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each district to represent such district in the coming Democratic County Convention, said Convention to meet in the borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket to be composed of one person for the office of Assembly, one person for the office of Prothonotary, one person for the office of Sheriff, one person for the office of Treasurer, one person for the office of Associate Judge, one person for the office of Commissioner, one person for the office of Poor Director, and one person for the office of Auditor, and also to appoint three Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Somerset and Huntingdon counties to nominate a candidate for Senator. The Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs, are also requested to attend to the election of Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year, which committees will be chosen on the same day on which the Delegate Elections are advertised to be held. Return of the result of those elections, will be made to the undersigned, on the day of the meeting of the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Co. Committee,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n.

May 22, 1863.

Stand by the Laws.

We conjure our Democratic friends throughout the country, by every thing which they hold dear, to submit to, stand by and uphold the laws of the land. Let us keep strictly within the limits of the law. If we do this the enemies of our liberty must always assail us at a disadvantage, and must play the part of law-breakers and wrong-doers. Be not the aggressor, but stand on the defensive and fall back on your rights as a citizen of the United States and of Pennsylvania. Of course, we do not mean to say that you shall suffer any one grossly to insult you or to deprive you of any privilege which you possess under the Federal and State Constitutions and the laws made in conformity thereto. Insist upon all those privileges, nay, fight for them, if it becomes necessary. But be temperate, be cool; adding only to moderation and a quiet deportment, firmness and resolution. Be not rash, but, "be sure you're right, then go ahead." Do nothing until you have given it a second thought. Act with caution and deliberation, but act with a will that cannot be overborne. Democrats, remember The Law. It is the rock upon which we have builded. Unconstitutional laws must be tested according to law, and when decided unconstitutional by the proper authority, they are null and void Let us remain behind the impregnable fortress of The Law and we shall be able to hold our position.

☞A disgraceful row occurred in our usually quiet borough, on Monday last. The trouble arose from a soldier attempting to take a Copperhead badge from a citizen of Monroe township, who was on a visit to town. Several quarrels sprung from this, and finally the military drew a pistol and began to throw stones. The upshot of the whole affair was that nobody was much hurt, our Monroe friend going out of town with his badge displayed on his coat collar. In the evening some of the brave Abolitionists in this neighborhood, with clubs in their hands, signalised their chivalrous nature by pulling off Copperhead badges from half grown and very small boys. This ended in a prosecution for assault and battery, and the grand finale of the drama was the administering of a sound thrashing to a half a dozen young ruffians by a Democratic boy about fifteen years of age. We can only say that we do not wholly blame the soldiers engaged in this foolish and disgraceful business. The men who lie continually about their neighbors' loyalty, who speak and print in such a manner as to arouse the feelings and prejudices of the unthinking against their own friends, who call Democrats Copperheads, and then, when Democrats, good-humoredly assume the reproach, denounce and abuse them for doing so,—those men are responsible for scenes of this kind. The Bedford *Inquirer* has done a vast deal toward exciting such outbreaks. How would the editor of that precious journal have felt, if his efforts to raise a mob had culminated, on Monday last, in the death of some of his neighbors and in the razing to the ground of one half of the houses in Bedford? If he keeps on in his present course a few weeks longer, matters will come to this, if not worse. Upon him be the responsibility.

☞The Democrats of Philadelphia had a tremendous gathering in Independence Square, on Monday Evening last, to give expression to their indignation at the arbitrary arrest, bogus trial and cruel exile of Mr. Vallandigham.—The meeting passed off finely.

☞We regret to hear of the death of Capt. Jno. McCanles, of Philadelphia. Obituary next week.

READ!!

"THE LEAGUE WITH DEATH!"

A New Secret Oath-bound Society!

Another Band of Midnight Conspirators!

THE TRAITORS' DEN UNMASKED!

For some time it has been surmised by the good people of Bedford, that a *secret society* existed in their midst and that it held regular meetings in some place supposed to be secure from public observation. This secret band was known to be composed entirely of Abolitionists, and its leaders had often been heard to say that the old Union was a "humbug" and that they would never agree to the restoration of the Union as it was. It was, therefore, thought prudent to set a watch upon the movements of these traitorous conspirators, and to discover, if possible, what plans they were hatching to accomplish their traitorous purposes. They were accordingly traced to one of the public offices in the Court house, where they met several times, the door being locked behind them. But on Wednesday night, 27th ult., they were holed in a private house, on West Pitt street, where they held their orgies until a late hour. Their names have been taken, and (should circumstances make it necessary for the public to know who they are) will be published in due time.—They are bound together by a horrible oath, which requires them to keep secret the affairs of the League and to carry out its "objects and principles," the nature of which is not stated. We have in our possession an authentic copy of this oath and will publish it whenever it becomes necessary to do so. Suffice it to say, for the present, that it binds those who take it to support none for office but "true and reliable Union men." "True and reliable Union men," in the estimation of these oath-bound conspirators, are, of course, only such as will subscribe to all the monstrosities and excuse all the tergiversations of the present Administration.—Hence these men are sworn not to vote for any Democrat. They are sworn to support none but Abolitionists for office. On this point and to show what are some of the objects of this "League with death," we publish the following

Startling Disclosure.

The Syracuse (New York) Courier publishes the following, furnished to it by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. Although a Republican in his politics he was not vile enough to sanction the infamous scheme recommended to destroy the liberties of the country, and consequently has made the exposure. Let our Democratic friends look out. Such secret organizations for the atrocious purposes indicated most probably exist in every county in this State:

"UTICA, April 9, 1863.

"MR. ——, ——, N. Y.:—You will excuse me for addressing you, a stranger to me; but from what I hear of you we need no formal introduction. We are both loyal men, and as such are friends at sight. My object in addressing you on this occasion is to learn if there can be organized in your town a loyal league rendezvous. You are perhaps aware that our Loyal Leagues of this State are to hold a State Convention at this place on the 27th instant. I am informed that your League is in process of formation. I dare say you know there are two Leagues—one public, another secret—the former civic and the latter military in its plans; and from what I am told of your peculiar abilities, I especially wish you to take part in the latter.

It is essentially necessary that this organization should be speedily effected. The increasing boldness and numbers of the Copperheads in this State are such that they must be put down before the next Presidential election, or they may out vote us at the polls. Their clamor about free speech, arbitrary arrests and the Constitution is misleading the people. We must not be too careful or timid about the measures necessary to keep them under. It may be that the *military forces of our inner Loyal Leagues, in co-operation with the Government*, may be effectively used against them in certain localities.

Having been chosen by our friends in New York city as travelling agent for Central New York, I shall soon give you a call. I am not able to name the day at this time, but will advise you of my visit in time for you to call in a few reliable friends for consultation. Don't invite any squeamish Republicans—only the most radical. I shall then communicate to you the signs, mystic grips and other workings of our order. Let me hear from you. Yours truly,

E. L. ROBERTS.

What do the "Republicans" of Bedford county think of the new shape about to be taken by their party? Are they ready to shoulder muskets to "put down" the "Copperheads," as their rascally leaders denominate the Democrats? Are they willing to inaugurate civil war here in the peaceful North? Do they want more trouble brought upon the country than already exists? If so, the sooner they let us know it the better. If not, then let them repudiate and frown upon this attempt of the demagogues in their ranks to excite political animosity and to arm citizen against citizen. We want to see how many honest, well-meaning men there are left within the "Republican" organization. Let them show their hands, so we may know them when the day of danger is at hand.

☞The Nine Months men—such of them as survived the slaughter on the Rappahannock—have returned to their homes. We welcome the brave boys most heartily. Long may they live to tell the story of their campaigns. The gallant Cumberland Valley boys passed through this place, a few days ago, all looking as though they had seen hard service.

The Fiend in Type Again.

We deeply deplore the spirit which prompted these gallant sons of Mars to this deed, (the mobbing of the Huntingdon *Monitor*,) but when we realize how humiliating it is to any honorable man to have a brother who would quietly and sneakingly advise the cutting of his throat, we can fully appreciate the position of these patriots.—*Bedford Inquirer*.

Satan again on the rampage, in the shape of a half column article in his organ in Bedford, Pa.! Did the Huntingdon *Monitor* ever advise the cutting of the throats of the 125th Regiment, or did it ever publish any article intended and calculated to do the Union cause any harm? The miserable, mendacious poltroon who wrote the above, knows that the Huntingdon *Monitor* was as patriotic a sheet as any published in Pennsylvania. He knows that he was printing a falsehood when he inserted in his paper the article from which the above extract is taken. He resorts to this kind of knavery, only because he thinks he can excite the prejudices of the soldiers against the Democrats and thus save his party. This devil in human shape wants war here at home. He wants an excuse for the stationing of troops in this county for the purpose of overaweing Democrats. Well, we can tell him, now, that if he undertakes to drive the people to the wall, he will find himself submerged beneath the billows of a civil commotion whence he will never again emerge. We say to him, mind your business and let Democrats alone, or there will be a day of reckoning of which you have never dreamed. We Democrats will abide by the laws and will try to keep the peace as long as you do not push us to the wall, but when you begin mobbing in this country, we will show you that two parties can play at that game. Beware!

Democratic Club in St. Clair Township.

On Saturday evening last a large number of the Democrats of St. Clair township, met at Pleasantville, and formed themselves into a club. The following persons were officers of the meeting: President, Mark Howsare; Vice Presidents, F. C. Mock, Samuel Beckley; Secretaries, John W. Crisman and Daniel J. Horn. The Constitution adopted by the Club is as follows:

The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print upon any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. Art. IX, Sec. VII, Constitution of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned, citizens of St. Clair township and vicinity, have formed themselves into an association for the following purposes:

First, the restoration of the administration of the government to the principles and policy of the Fathers of the Republic, to the end that the Union may, if possible, be re-established as it was, the Constitution maintained as it is, and an early, honorable and enduring peace be obtained for our rent and almost ruined country.

Second, and as a corollary to the above, the preservation of the reserved rights of the States, and the jealous and vigilant vindication of the liberty of the citizen, including as most prominent features of that liberty, the right of free speech and a free press, and the unobstructed freedom of the ballot.

Third, resistance by peaceful and lawful means to all the acts of the present Federal Administration, which are or may be in violation of the Constitution and manifestly adverse to the good of the people at large. In order to the successful accomplishment of these purposes it shall be the object of this association to strengthen and uphold the organization of the Democratic party, by supporting its regular nominations for local, State and Federal offices, and by defending its doctrines and rallying around those who prove themselves its true and trust-worthy exponents, and to the furtherance of these objects we pledge our honor as men, our patriotism as citizens, and our fidelity as Democrats.

☞The Democratic State Convention meets in Harrisburg, on the 17th inst. A convention of the Democratic editors of the State is also called to meet at the same time and same place.

GREAT VICTORIES!—Just as we go to press we learn that Gen. Burnside has obtained two grand and decisive victories. He has ordered the suppression of the Chicago *Times* and prohibited the circulation of the N. Y. *World* within the limits of his department.

☞The largest political meeting ever held in Huntingdon, came off in that place, on Friday last. It was called for the purpose of denouncing the mob which recently destroyed the *Monitor* and to re-establish that paper. The proceedings were very harmonious and characterized with much enthusiasm.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Diagnothian Society of Franklin and Marshall College, was celebrated in Fulton Hall, Lancaster, on Friday evening 29th ult. Our young friend, Mr. Jonathan Cessna, was one of the performers, and according to the Lancaster papers, acquitted himself in a very able manner. We copy the following notice of his performance from the Lancaster *Inquirer*:

The Constitution of the United States, By Jonathan Cessna, of Bedford, Pa., was a brilliant exposition of our glorious Constitution, which is not the "mere ideal production of a single scholar or statesman, but arose from the exigencies of the age of its adoption," and "was the first instance of a government, deliberately formed for the people for whom it was intended." The speaker instanced a comparison with other Governments, and showed how absurd was the idea on which they were founded.—The history of the world presents a succession of governments coming into existence, flourishing for a while, and then falling into decay; until "in the fullness of time the principles of universal freedom were established in the constitution of the United States." He sketched in a beautiful manner, the trials and troubles of the country from the end of the revolutionary war, until they arose "upon the wide platform of wisdom, justice and equality, in the simple majesty of eternal truth, the proud temple of the American Union, chaste, towering and sublime." The harmonious adjustment by the Constitution, of various interests were pointed out. The duties of the various branches of the Government were held up to view, and he quoted from the immortal Jefferson to show that the powers of the Government were so "divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy, that none can transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and restrained by the others." It was the sacred duty of the President "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution which has been the admiration of the world, and the pride of our citizens. Our nation, founded on that Constitution, touched as it were by Freedom's wand, sprang from thirteen Colonies into thirty-four free and prospering States." The speaker in eloquent terms spoke of the rebellion as the severe trial of the Constitution.

We have devoted more space than usual to this production of Mr. Cessna's as we consider it one of more than ordinary merit. It was delivered in a very striking manner, and if he should lay aside his hastiness of speech will make a most effective public speaker.

RAINSBURG, June 1, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

I picked up the Bedford *Inquirer* of last week and in looking over its columns I noticed some correspondence from Rainsburg, in which there was a great ado made about what was styled a "Copperhead" meeting held in this place, at which you chanced to be one of the speakers. The author of this correspondence signs himself "N.," which, I presume, is intended as an abbreviation for "Nobody," or "Nigger," I hardly know which. I rather incline to think, however, that it stands for the latter, as "N." is an Abolitionist of the first water, having come into the ownership of a slave by marriage, which slave he philanthropically emancipated on the auction-block to the highest and best bidder, whilst a tender-hearted lady, (who, although a slave-holder, abhorred this traffic in human flesh,) stood by, sobbing and weeping at this exemplary exhibition of the humanitarianism of her lord and master. Oh! "N.," philanthropic "N.," does not your palm itch for more of the gold you received for that precious darkey, every time you think of that excellent business transaction? Truly, you are an elegant fellow to call people Copperheads and pretend to be in favor of *freedom*. "N." proceeds to say that the President of the meeting was "an old Copperhead." ABRAHAM McCLELLAN, a better patriot than ever "N" was, even though "N" did join the army and—*resign*, was President of the meeting. This white-haired veteran, beloved and respected by all who know him, sent two sons to the army, and they did not *resign*, or desert, but came back to their homes, lawfully discharged, and bearing honorable wounds received in the shock of battle. Yet brave and valiant "N." turns his back upon the Secesh muskets aimed at the flag of his country and comes home to traduce his old neighbor, the father of these noble sons. Oh! how gallant! Oh! how chivalrous! Is there not some decrepit old woman in Friend's Cove for "N.," the "Great Resigned," to make war upon?

"N." says, further, that one of the speakers "harped a great deal upon the unconstitutional acts of the President; but it was presumed he meant the Montgomery Constitution." As the speaker read from the Constitution, this goes to show that "N." knows nothing about that sacred instrument and lets us into the secret why he is an Abolitionist and an ass. Of course any man that talks as "N." does, couldn't tell the Constitution of the United States from that of the Southern Confederacy, or from the fundamental law of Liberia. Nothing could be more natural.

"N." says there were some "groans" at the meeting. So there were, and no wonder, for the home-thrusts the Abolitionists got, were enough to make any body groan. They were thrown into spasms by the bold exposure of their diabolical plans to destroy the Union, muzzle free speech and set up a government extending to the nigger the right and privilege to govern the white man. Now, Mr. Editor, this Mr. "N.," in speaking of you, seems at a loss what to say. He evidently desired to say something, but what that something was, he failed to express. A gentleman furnished him with notes of the meeting. But he was a little like the "Fremont pups," he couldn't "get his eyes open." The truth of your arguments struck him with such mighty force, that the only thing which he was able to scratch down in his note-book, was "Copperhead!" I presume that the venom of which this reptile is possessed, had taken such a hold upon his system that he became transformed into *hydrophades*. But the vote which was taken as to whether we would prefer the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, to that Union proposed by Wade, Seward, Greeley and others of the abolition hoard, and which was found to be unanimous in favor of the former, was the fatal sting of the Copperhead.—Since that bite, the Niggerheads have become quite gentle, and unless there be very soon a great change in their appearance, there will be quite a number of gopher holes in this place.

But let me notice briefly the position of the Democratic party, so that we may determine who are the real friends of the Union. It always has been the firm declaration of the Democratic party, that they desire to maintain the Union unimpaired as transmitted to us by our forefathers. Through the North, wherever Democrats have the power, their State Legislators have passed resolutions pledging themselves to support the President in all constitutional measures to suppress the rebellion, and to restore the Government to a proper and full exercise of its legitimate authority. This ought to satisfy the most rampant patriot in the land. But it is not the desire of the Abolitionists to have peace and order take the place of carnage. If the war had been carried on from the first for its legitimate purpose, the Southern people would have been convinced by this time, that we were only determined on maintaining the Union, and not on making war on their private institutions. By pursuing such a course, the war would have been brought to a speedy close. But the party which is in power now, does not desire peace, as this would break up their rich government contracts and scatter the cloud of hangers on at the public treasury. They have not yet got enough of the government fat to satisfy them.

The difference between the true method of carrying on the war and that adopted by the Administration is, that their plan is to exterminate the people of the South, set the niggers free, and tear up the Constitution, whilst the course marked out by the Democracy is, that of putting down armed rebels, calling on the people of the South to abandon the leaders, and return to the protection of the old flag, under all the guarantees of the old Constitution. If by fighting those who are in arms and extending love and peace to those not in arms, would not restore peace and harmony, how can the barbarous programme of the Abolitionists do it? I will just say in conclusion, that the spirit of Democracy in Friend's Cove is becoming stronger every day, and when the next election comes, we will let it be known that the Democracy is determined that victory shall be inscribed on her banner. We have formed a large Democratic Club here, which is receiving daily accessions.

JACK.

For the Bedford Gazette.

To the Good Citizens of Bedford.

The ladies of the Bedford Bible Society are about making to you their annual appeal in behalf of the cause you have entrusted to them. Shall they not receive a cheerful and prompt response to their call? They ask but a mite from each, for the broad, unsectarian basis of the Society enables it to do its work efficiently, without overtaxing any church or individual. The last two years, as you know, have devolved unusual burdens upon this society, in supplying with a copy of the Sacred Scripture every soldier who has gone out from your midst.

As long as you afford your cheerful support, the ladies will persevere in their good work, and you, as a community, will share in the blessing which such a work always draws from Earth and brings down from Heaven.

The Lutheran church is represented in this board by Mrs. Shafer and Mrs. Lynch; the Presbyterian by Mrs. Byrd and Miss E. Brown; the German Reformed by Miss Shafer and Miss Weisel; and the Methodist by Mrs. Hartley and Miss M. Russell.

Enrolling Officers of Bedford County.

The following list of enrolling officers under the Conscription Act, has been handed us for publication:

Bedford borough,	John R Jordan, Bedford P.O.
Bedford towns'p,	Jacob Crouse, "
Broad Top,	G. A. Buchanan, Hopewell.
Colerain & Sn.Sp.	Nathan C. Evans, Rainsburg
Cumb'd. Valley,	Albert Smith, Cumb'd. Valley
East Providence,	Jacob Pee, Ray's Hill.
Harrison,	James Mullen, Mann's Choice
Hopewell,	James Davis, Yellow Creek.
Juniata,	Joseph Dull, Dry Ridge.
Liberty,	Frank Dean, Saxton.
Londonderry,	Sam'l Logue, Cumb'd, (Md.)
Monroe,	James Carnell, Clearville.
Napier & Schellsb'g	Jer. Gordon, Schellsburg.
Southampton,	John Johnston, Cheneysville.
St. Clair,	Henry Ickes, St. Clairsville.
Union,	Edmund Bedell, "
Woodberry M.,	John T. Keagy, Woodberry.
Woodberry S,	Wm. Ralston, Pattonsville.
West Providence,	A. Weaverling, Bloody Run.

National Convention at Harrisburg.

Mr. Levi Bishop, Chairman of the Michigan Democratic State central committee has issued a recommendatory call for a National Democratic Convention to consult generally on the state of the country; to compare opinions, and if possible to harmonize them and the Democratic and conservative press; to enunciate principles and a policy in accordance with the Constitution and laws for the future guidance of our citizens; and finally, to adopt such measures as the wisdom and patriotism of the convention might deem proper to rescue the nation from the fearful condition into which we are already plunged, and from the more terrible one into which we are rapidly hastening.

For the time July 15 is recommended, and for the place Harrisburg, and it is finally suggested that each State send a number of delegates equal in number to its senators and representatives in Congress.

The Utica Leaguers and the Soldiers.

The New York Union Leaguers sought to make their recent demonstration formidable and "taking" by parading the returned soldiers in their ranks, and by the lavish use of free tickets succeeded in taking with them from New York about three hundred, which number was somewhat increased on the route to Utica. The soldiers, generally turned up their noses at the whole affair, and seemed to comprehend it all by instinct. Moreover, they were not backward in dissenting from and denouncing the aims of the political schemers who had them in tow. The correspondent of the *Herald* has the following picture of the doings at Utica.

The procession of soldiers and citizens was formed about half past eleven, near the railroad depot, the soldiers numbering about six hundred, in front, Colonel McQuade, who has, after a gallant service of two years—one year as acting Brigadier—just returned from the war, in command. About a thousand citizens were also in the procession. They marched to Chancellor square, where the ovation was held. The soldiers were, on their arrival there, treated to a sumptuous feast, prepared by the ladies of Utica.

In the meantime meetings were organized at three stands. The officers at each stand were principally Seward men; so were most of the speakers. Governor Seymour was denounced for his Vallandigham letter, and the arrest of the latter gentleman approved. The most bitter speeches were those of Wilmot, of Indiana, one of the leaders of the Know-Nothing movement, and that of Lyman Tremaine. Both were quite bitter.

While the latter was speaking, a company of soldiers worked their way into the crowd, *and began an incessant cheering for McClellan*. Word was sent to Col. McQuade that the soldiers were trying to break up the meeting. He went immediately to see what the trouble was, and found that they were cheering for McClellan. He told them it was very nice to cheer for "Little Mac," but complaints were made that they were breaking up the meeting. At that they commenced cheering for Col. McQuade. Similar demonstrations were made at the other stands. The cry was raised that they were a lot of drunken soldiers, but with the exception of two or three, whoever states that, utters a base calumny against the brave soldiers and heroes of many hard fought battles.

* * * * * * *

A recess was taken about five o'clock until evening. A lot of soldiers immediately took possession of one of the stands, and *commenced cheering for McClellan, and praising him as a general*; declaring him to be the only man that could lead the Army of the Potomac on to victory; denouncing in bitter terms the politicians in Washington, Congressmen and Senators, as opposing McClellan because he was setting the war in a business-like manner, and was interfering in their schemes to make capital out of it. They were especially bitter on the radicals in Congress and the Committee on the conduct of the War.

The remarks of the diferent soldiers on these points were greeted with great applause by their comrades. *Some of them declared that many of their comrades were butchered at Fredericksburg to satisfy the intrigues of the politicians. "Down with the Washington political conspirators," and others would cry, "Give us McClellan to lead, and we will return to the war."*

This demonstration by the soldiers was kept up for nearly an hour in that style. It, in fact, seemed as though they could not say too much in praise of "Little Mac," or denounce in bitter enough terms the intrigues against him at Washington.

I hear numerous other instances of soldiers manifesting enthusiasm for McClellan, but will mention but one or two as being significant. Whilst Mr. Bruce was speaking at one of the stands, a soldier in an officer's uniform mounted a barrel and declared this gathering an Abolition sell; that he had not heard a word from the speakers, and then commenced cheering for McClellan. The soldiers of the Tenth Regiment rallied around him and joined in the cheers. They kept the matter up for some time, cheering first for McClellan and then for Porter. The result was, the crowd around the stand nearly all left, and they were obliged to send for the band, who played the "Red, White and Blue," before the audience would return. Their cheers were interspersed with groans for the politicians. Mr. Townsend was also interrupted in a similar way.

During the recess some of the Zouaves waited upon General Nye at the hotel, and told him that the only way to put down this rebellion was to place McClellan at the head of the army, and that it was his (Nye's) duty to tell those gathered here so. Hundreds of other instances of this kind took place. IT, IN FACT, WAS McCLELLAN FIRST, AND ALL THE TIME, WITH THE SOLDIERS.

(From the Times' Report.)

During the speech of Mr. Tremaine a few of the Hawkins Zouaves came in the vicinity with a banner inscribed with the name of Gen. McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency.

Fast Life and Swift Decay.

THE ONLY COUNTERCHECK.

The times in which we live teem with wonders. Nothing seems impossible; for the impossibilities of one year become the commonplace events of the next. Lightning presses, instantaneous communication between the most distant points, and innumerable inventions for compressing vast amounts of business into small spaces of time curtailing the processes of production and manufacture, are among the marvels of this marvelous era. Under such circumstances, we may truly be said to live a "fast life." But whether the whirl and rush by which we are borne along is really conducive to our happiness is another question.

Certain it is, that the average duration of human life is decreasing in the midst of this excitement. The modern phases of disease seem to puzzle and baffle the faculty, and with two remarkable exceptions, viz., Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, no medicines appear to make the desired impression upon internal or external disorders. These two celebrated remedies are said, however, to be accomplishing the most wonderful cures throughout the length and breadth of the land. Liver complaint and diseases of the stomach and bowels, which in a majority of cases are produced by over-exertion and over-excitement in business, yield to the Pills when all the resources of the druggist and apothecary have failed, and eruptive and scrofulous complaints seem to be equally under the control of the Ointment. We congratulate Dr. Holloway on the signal success of his great medicines in this country. From what we know of the man we have no doubt that the profits derived from that success will afford him far less satisfaction than the knowledge of the good his remedies have effected.—*N. Y. "American."*

Bad News from Vicksburg.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The *Times* has a special, dated in the field near Vicksburg on the 23d, at 9 p. m., which says: There has been no fighting to-day, (Saturday.) Our troops are resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse was complete on all parts of the line, but no discouragement need be entertained of our final success. We are entrenching ourselves, and building rifle pits. The cavalry have been sent out towards Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of Johnson's forces. Our loss was not far from —— thousand. [The rebels say we lost 10,000; a Union account says not less than 5,000.

REPULSE AT VICKSBURG—PROBABLE VICTORY ON MONDAY.

On Friday the Federal forces were repulsed at Vicksburg. The steamer City of Memphis, from the vicinity of Vicksburg on Monday, arrived to-day, and reports General Grant as having captured every rebel redoubt. At one place it was necessary, owing to the steepness of the hill, to scale it with ladders. General Hovey led the assault. The rebels rolled shells down the hill at the Federals, which exploded amongst them making fearful havoc. The fighting was going on furiously when the City of Memphis left. The Federal losses are said to have been very heavy.

Lee's Position—No Further Exchange of Prisoners.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Washington letter of the *Commercial* of this city contains the following from the front of the Army of the Potomac: The rebel army is very active, and its positions at the river fords decidedly offensive. The main picket line on the Rappahannock is as strong as ever, but the troops behind Fredericksburg appear to have removed elsewhere.

The letter also says no further exchange of prisoners will be allowed for the present. The rebel authorities have taken the initiative step and the War Department promptly followed it up. All rebel officers on parole have been ordered under arrest for imprisonment. It is probable that negotiations will soon be commenced for a renewal of exchange under the late cartel.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The *Commercial* has the following Southern news:

The *Appeal* of the 29th says two gunboats have been sunk at Vicksburg.

Col. Grierson's cavalry made another raid from Baton Rouge, capturing and destroying a large rebel camp.

Pemberton's quartermaster succeeded in running seven hundred mules out of Vicksburg, thereby reducing the consumption of corn.

The garrison has full rations for 90 days.

The Atlanta *Commonwealth*, of the 28th inst., notices the arrival of Breckenridge in that city.

A dispatch from Burnside to Bragg, announcing his determination to hang all rebel officers in his hands, in case retaliation for two spies tried and executed in accordance with the usages of war should be resorted to, was yesterday conveyed from Murfreesboro' under a flag of truce.

Seven Hundred Volunteers sick in Camp!—Young men, be warned in time, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scurvy, Fevers and Bowel complaints. Only 25 cts. per box or pot. 218

—DIED—

TAYLOR.—Of pneumonia, on Friday, the 29th of May, Hon. John Taylor, in the 52d year of his age.

The deceased was an affectionate husband, a kind, indulgent father, a good citizen, an honest man. His sudden death is widely felt and deeply mourned. A quiet, unobtrusive man, he yet abounded in works of charity, and gained the affections of many who feel that in his death they have lost a friend. He was loyal to his country, and ready to make any sacrifice for its preservation. He gave much of his time and influence to what he believed to be the cause of suffering humanity, and beneficent government. Herein this community has sustained a loss. But the bereavement falls most heavily on his family. May God be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless. May they know the power of divine sympathy, and reap the fruits of sanctified affliction.

On the Death of John Elliott, Soldier.

Weep not dear wife for thy husband dead,
Though 'tis but a few days since thou wast wed;
Your journey with him but measured a span,
But those that part will meet again.

No braver soldier could ever be found,
But all human flesh must lie under the ground.
He had troubles and trials in this world of tears,
And then was cut off in the prime of his years.

Grieve not, dear parents, 'tis hoped he's at rest,
With angels in heaven and his Redeemer so blest,
He y l ed h.s life his country to save,
He has finished his fight but he's still with the brave.

Araminta Vickroy.

Announcements.

Terms :—For announcing candidates for Assembly Prothonotary, and Sheriff, $3 00; for Treasurer $2.00, for Commissioner, Auditor and Poor Director, $1.00. To insure insertion, all announcements must be paid in advance.

Assembly.

To the Democrats of Bedford County :—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Representative in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

B. F. MEYERS.

We are authorized to announce Geo. W. Gump of Napier tp., as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Prothonotary.

Mr. Editor :—Please announce the name of John B. Fluke, Esq., for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce J. Henry Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg borough, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. J. Snively, of Schellsburg Bor., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce O. E. Shannon, Esq., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Col. F. D. Beegle, of St. Clairsville, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Thomas W. Horton, Esq., of Broad Top township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Peter H. Studebaker, of Napier township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. Bonnell, of Londonderry township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Isaac D. Ernest, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Isaac Kensinger, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Captain Philip G. Morgert, of Bloody Run Borough, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. John Alstadt, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Col. John Hafer as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Mr. Editor :—Please announce Geo. W. Horn, Esq., of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce W. A. Powell, of Harrison tp. as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. D. Broad, of Schellsburg, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

We are authorized to announce Henry Fluke, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hugh Moore, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Associate Judge.

We are requested to announce Maj. Samuel Davis, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Boor, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Geo. Mardorff of Bedford borough, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Mr. Editor: Please announce J. B. Ferguson, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Mr. Editor: Please announce Samuel Defibaugh, of Bedford tp., as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. J. McCanslin, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention,

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce Michael Wertz, Esq., of Union township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce George Rhoads, of Liberty township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Jesse Dicken, Jr., of Southampton township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Michael S. Ritchey, of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Evans, of Monroe township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Mr. Editor :—Please announce Abraham Reighard, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Edward Pearson, Esq., of Broad Top township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Poor Director.

We are authorized to announce Henry Taylor, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Samuel M. Boor, of Cumberland Valley township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Henry Moses, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Stiver, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jacob D. Fetter, of Bedford township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to ascertain amount of recognizances due estate of Eve Claar, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest at his office, in Bedford, on Monday, the 22d day of June, inst., when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

June 5, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the balance of money in the hands of Samuel Walter, administrator of John Walter, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest, at his office, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of June, inst., when and where all may attend

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

June 5, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

The undersigned appointed to report a distribution of the money in the hands of the administrators of the estate of Samuel Whetstone, dec'd., to creditors and heirs, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 16th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at his office in Bedford, all persons interested can then and there attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor

June 5, 1863.—2ts.

Estate of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM WEAVERLING, Adm'r.

June 5, 1863—6ts

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of James Burns, sen., late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned executors—that those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES BURNS,
Juniata township,
EMANUEL STATLER,
Schellsburg, Ex'rs.

June 5, 1863—6ts

Notice to Collectors.

All collectors who are in arrears on their duplicates up to January 1863, are hereby notified that they are required to pay up, on or before the 4th day of July, 1863. If the taxes due the county and state are not paid till then, the collectors will be proceeded against according to law.

Collectors for 1863 are requested to collect and pay over as soon as they possibly can.

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

June 5, 1863.—5ts.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Bedford county will let, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, a Bridge to be built over Buffalo Run, near Martin Feightner's, on Friday, July 3d, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Plan and specifications will be shown at that time and place.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

June 5, 1863—4ts

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "Vade Mecum." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of William Pearson, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he, for that purpose, will meet the parties interested, at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 25th day of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all may attend.

E. F. KERR, Auditor.

June 5, 1863.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Having just received another supply, are now enabled to offer their friends and customers, many real bargains. Purchasers will be offered every inducement, and for their inspection we offer the largest and most varied assortment in Bedford county.

May 29, 1863.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises of the subscribers, by hunting, fishing, or trespassing in any other way, as the law will be enforced against all offenders without respect to person.

A. J. WISEGARVER,	JACOB H. BOWSER,
PHILIP B. SHRINER,	JAMES ANDERSON,
D. HERSHBERGER,	JOHN W. CRISMAN,
ISAAC BERKHIMER,	JESSE GRIFFITH,
THOMAS JONES,	MICHAEL MILLER,
A. J. CRISMAN,	JOSEPH GRIFFITH,
JOHN H BOWSER,	HENRY F. SMITH,
May 29, 1863.	JOHN GRIFFITH.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to trespass upon the Poor House property, especially the meadow, by fishing, hunting, or in any other manner, as the Directors are determined to enforce the law against all who may thus infringe.

JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH,
ADOLPHUS AKE,
SOLOMON REIGHARD,
Directors.

May 8—3ts

MENGEL HOUSE STABLING.

The undersigned proprietor of the Mengel House would announce to the public that he has made such arrangements for stabling as will enable him to accommodate all his customers, notwithstanding the loss, by the recent fire, of the stable attached to the hotel.

ISAAC MENGEL.

May 22d.—tf.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby notified that my wife SARAH has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I hereby caution the public against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

FREDERICK SMITH.

Londonderry tp., May 22, 1863*

HATS

To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

Bridge Letting.

The Commissioners of Bedford county will let, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, a Bridge to be built across the Dunning's creek, at Thomas Hughes', on Friday, May 29th, at 10 o'clock. Plan and specification will be shown at that place and time.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

May 15, 1863—3ts.

ESTATE OF LUTHER R. PIPER, Dec'd.

The undersigned living in Hopewell, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Luther R. Piper, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

C. W. ASHCOM, Ex'r.

May 15, 1863—6ts.

GENTLEMEN,

Please call and see our Cloths and Cassimeres. Fifty pieces just opened.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing 206 acres and allowance, adjoining lands of A Ritchey, Israel Bennett and other lands of said Oss, being part of a larger tract of land containing 439 acres and 98 perches and allowance, originally surveyed for David Young, the 6th day of October, 1794, conveyed to said Oss by Abraham Kerns, Esq., by deed dated 20th day of September, 1843, recorded in vol. A. C. page 37, in recorder's office of said county, 100 acres cleared and under fence, balance of said tract being well timbered, and taken in execution as the property of George Iams.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 225 acres, more or less, about 72 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, tenant house, saw mill, double log barn, and other out-buildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard, adjoining lands of Michael Stuft, Caselton Ake and others, situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Snyder.

ALSO—Two lots of ground in the town of Hopewell, Nos. 13 and 14, fronting 30 feet each on Mifflin street, and extending back about 150 feet to Laurel street, and having thereon erected a two story brick store house, and small log house, adjoining lot of James Eichelberger on the west, and Broad street on the east, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John McCanlas.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 15, 1863.

A GRAND VICTORY!
The Enemy Captured!!
MRS. E. V. MOWRY,

Has returned from the city with a very large and most carefully selected, fashionable stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell very cheap for CASH. Such as

Silk Bonnets, Trimmed Straws, of all Prices and Varieties.

BLACK AND WHITE HATS,

for Ladies, Misses and Children.

UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND SHAKERS

Flowers, Ruches and Ribbons,

AT ALL PRICES.

Velvet Ribbons, Zephyrs, Shetland Wool, &c.

Also—A nice assortment of Black Crape Collars, Ladies White and Black DRESS CAPES, &c.

She is also prepared to make, trim and do over Bonnets in the latest Philadelphia styles.

She would also call on her former patrons and friends, and ladies generally, wishing to purchase any thing in her line, to call and give her stock a careful examination, as she is determined to continue her old motto "quick sales and short profits," and will spare no pains to accommodate all that may favor her with their calls.

Terms—Strictly CASH. May 8—4t

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of Daniel Houck, deceased, will offer at public sale, on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of JUNE,

next, on the premises, near Philip Hardman's, in Cumberland Valley township, the following Real Estate, to wit:

No. 1, A Tract of Land situate in Cumberland Valley township, in said county, adjoining lands of P. Hardman, Frederick Rice's heirs, George Elliott and others, marked in writ of Inquisition "A," containing 171 ACRES and 60 PERCHES.

No. 2, A Tract of Land, being part of a larger tract adjoining the above, marked in writ of Inquisition "B," containing 177 ACRES and 69 perches.

No. 3, A House and Lot in the town of Rainsburg, fronting on the public square near the Seminary.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, at confirmation of sale, the remainder in two equal annual payments, without interest.

For further particulars inquire by addressing Joseph W. Tate, Attorney at Law, Bedford, or the undersigned living near the premises.

JOHN B. HARDINGER,
MOS GROSS.
Adm'rs. of D. Houck, dec'd.

May 15, 1863—4ts

NEW SPRING STYLE CLOTHING.

Just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

DR. J. L. MARBOURG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office, on Juliana St., opposite the Bank.

☞ Night calls should be made at the residence of John G. Minnich. April 24, 1863-1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

WANTED.
5,000 Pounds of Wool,

at J. M. Shoemaker's store, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

Bedford, May 29—2m.

TO BUY CHEAP,

Call at CRAMER & CO'S OLD STORE. May 29.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Lower & Rank,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO SNUFF & SEGARS, WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, West Side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly Bunn, Raiguel & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

Also—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

WM. S. BOYD. JOHN L. HOUGH. W. S. BOYD, JR.

BOYD & HOUGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.
HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,

No. 337 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

J. H. ZIMMERMAN,

WITH

E. A. HENDRY,

Successor to Hendry and Harris,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 55 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants

Jayne's Marble Building,

616 *Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*

PHILADELPHIA.

Jno. E. Gillette. B. Scott, Jr.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL,

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

220 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,

PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings, &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

United States Clothing Emporium.

GEO. W. REED & CO.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

No. 423 Market Street, up stairs,

PHILADELPHIA

N. B.—A full assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls and Gum Clothing, constantly on hand.

March 6, 1863—6m.

BLINDS & SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the City, at lowest prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

Apr. 17, 1863—2m.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 51 North Third Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

LEFEVRE, PARK & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

NOTIONS,

Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, White Goods

Umbrellas, Parasols, Looking Glasses, Shirts and Drawers, Yarns, &c.

No. 238 North Third Street, between Race and Streets, PHILADELPHIA

March 6, 1863—6m

MARTIN BUEHLER. } { GEO. BONBRIGHT.
R. H. HOWARD. } { C. P. SUESSEROTT.

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

JONES, WARNER & CO

Successor to Fithian, Jones & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 240 MARKET STREET

Five doors below Third, south side.

GIDEON F. JONES, RICHARD C. WARNER, DAVID C. GOLDEN. } Philadelphia

We cordially invite the attention of the merchants of Bedford county to our large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

March 6, 1863—6m.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, always under the market prices. We buy our goods exclusively for cash and by that means are enabled to buy very cheap. We sell at a very small advance and buyers can always save from 5 to 20 per cent by making their purchases of us. We have a large STOCK of MUSLINS, LINENS, DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR, &c. To those about commencing housekeeping, one of the best stocks of furnishing goods in Philadelphia will be found here.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
102 Market st. Phil'a.

March 6th, 1863—3mo.

Chs. G. Sower, W. H. Barnes, F. C. Potts.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,

The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

Sander's new Readers, Greenleaf's and Brooks' Arithmetics, &c.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

802 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,

Have always on hand a large Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

suitable for Ladies' Gentlemen's or Boys' wear. Some of our own importation,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY.

Our assortment of Jewelry consists of the most fashionable and rich designs; as, also, the plainer and less expensive.

Silver Spoons, Forks, Pie, Cake and Fruit Knives; also, a large variety of fancy Silver Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents.

We have, also, on hand a most splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY

of all kinds, to which we invite *SPECIAL* attention. Our prices will be found considerably less than the same articles are usually sold for.

All kinds of Watches repaired in the very best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

WEDDING RINGS

on hand and made to order. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

All orders from the country will receive especial attention. April 24.—3ms.

Public Sale
Of Valuable Real Estate.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Londonderry township, on Saturday, the 20th day of June next, her valuable real estate, containing 202 acres of Limestone land, of which about 125 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation, a part of which is good meadow, and more can easily be made.—There is also an orchard of choice fruit, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches; &c.

The improvements consist of a first class

GRIST MILL,

in good running order, calculated to do merchant and country work, with a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE with basement, DOUBLE LOG BARN, with all necessary out buildings; there is, also, a good site for a TANNERY, there being two never failing springs of water near the house.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

☞ Terms made to suit the purchaser.

MARY HYSUNG.

May 22, 1863*

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess this Liniment is a most happy and untailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure.* No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞ Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 5, 1862.—1y

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

Always Ready.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Military Salve.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these, the Soldier must endure Mothers, remember this, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this all healing and cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiff joints leave them suple, strong and vigorous, while for,

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestive of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at nigh exposep to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS COUG and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted. a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldier's Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. Thee PILLs and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES. many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIERS IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

al disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequantly get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousand of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patieninte every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 23, 1863.—1y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third St., Phil'a.

April 17, 1863.

ESTATE OF ELI FLUCK.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Eli Fluck, late of Hopewell township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for said county. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

GEO. G. GIBSON, Executor,
ap34-6t Hopewell, Bedford Co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Trautman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO—166½ acres near Stonerstown- within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable. &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west - the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 1, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

s attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford, Pa.

AHEAD

OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, March, 6, 1863.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.
December 19, 1862.—6m.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing the services of the auctioneer, will please call upon the undersigned before advertising. Apply to JOHN ALSIP,
Jan. 2, 1863. Bedford Pa.

Hartley's Column.

Hartley is Agent for the Great Iron and Steel

Mowing Machine,

The last invention of the age.

Also—Agent for the World Renowned

"BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER."

Farmers desiring to procure either of the above machines, must order by the middle of April, as the demand will be greater than ever before. Send in your orders NOW!

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN

GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

UILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings

of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths,

Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades,

Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to qualityt of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

Great Excitement!

Farquhar has Caught the Elephant!

Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

The Elephant having created a great panic among buyers in consequence of his high price *freaks*, Farquhar, by his first arrival of CHEAP GOODS, captured the old *chap*, and those who wish to buy cheap can be accommodated at

CHEAP CORNER.

We are selling LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Delaines, Shallies, Lawns, Lustres,

and Shepherds Plaids,

as low as they were twelve months ago.

Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins,

and all kinds of Mens' Wear,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

25 Per Cent. Under Panic Price.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES is complete, and embraces every size and variety and of the best quality.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Imperial, Y. H. and Black Tea, best Golden Syrup, Baking Molasses, and every variety of Spices.

FISH AND SALT.

Shad, Mackerel and Herring, in barrels and half barrels, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

The public are cordially invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 1, 1863.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

—o—o—

REED AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST

RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT

DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. ap24

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodtion of Ladies.

Room and Board per day	$2 00
Room and Board per week	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day	1 00
Meals, each,	50
Meals, per week, alone,	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md, via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Card De Visites*," cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST e can assure his customers that they need not go lsewhere to find as good an article at the same rice. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stock, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

March 20, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warronted if used recording to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes reccommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. ASK for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863.—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Naomi Smith, late of Southampton township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bethel township, Fulton county, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BERNHARD,
April 3—6ts* Adm'r.

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

BLYMIRE & SON have returned from the cities with a new and full assortment of everything in their line of business.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AXES, ADZES, DRAW KNIVES, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, BUTCHER'S, SPENCER'S, GREVE'S, BOCKER'S AND OTHER FILES.

Our Stock of Shelf Hardware is complete.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

Our stock of CUTLERY is large, of latest styles, and best quality.

STOVES.

Our Stove Department is complete, being the largest assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

We have the sole agency for the

WELLINGTON COOKING STOVE,

which we will warrant the best Stove in market.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS,

Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Churns, Baskets, Wash Boards, Bowls, &c.

IRON, GLASS, NAILS, PUTTY, OILS,

Paints, Turpentine, Benzine, Pipes, Tobacco, &c.

We have a beautiful assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Also, WICKS, GLOBES, SHADES & CHIMNEYS.

Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Findings, Pegs, Awls, Needles, Awl Hafts, Thread, &c.

TINWARE.

We are prepared to Wholesale and Retail Tinware on very moderate terms.

SPOUTING and JOB WORK done to order.

We ask the attention of the public to our stock of goods. We can sell Shelf Hardware, with few exceptions, at our old rates, and articles that have advanced, we will sell as LOW as the LOWEST.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

MANHOOD.

How Lost! How Restored!!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.
October 17, 1862.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford, January 2, 1863.—6m.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a, Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE.

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head burried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN

LAWYERS,

PHYSICIANS,

AND

CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.

George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—1y.